

Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

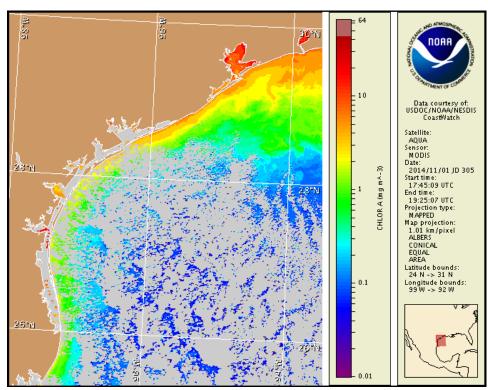
Monday, 03 November 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, October 27, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from October 24 to 30: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us./landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html

Conditions Report

Karenia brevis (commonly known as Texas red tide) ranges from not present to background concentrations along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore Texas Monday, November 3 through Monday, November 10. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

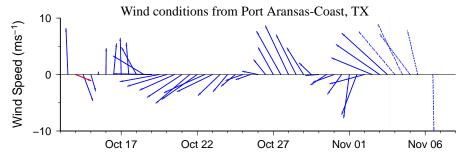
Analysis

Sampling from Texas A&M University's Imaging FlowCytobot, located on the Port Aransas ship channel, indicate that *Karenia brevis* concentrations have decreased from 'very low a' and now range between 'not present' and 'background' (TAMU; 10/30-11/3). No samples of *K. brevis* have been reported from along the Texas coast. No respiratory irritation or fish kills have been reported from alongshore the Texas coast over the past week (TPWD; 10/30-11/3). For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (11/1, shown left), is partially obscured by clouds alongand offshore the Texas coast south of the Matagorda Peninsula region, preventing analysis of this region. Elevated chlorophyll (2-7 μ g/L) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to the Matagorda Peninsula. Elevated chlorophyll is not necessarily indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 30km south from the Port Aransas region from November 1-6.

Davis, Yang

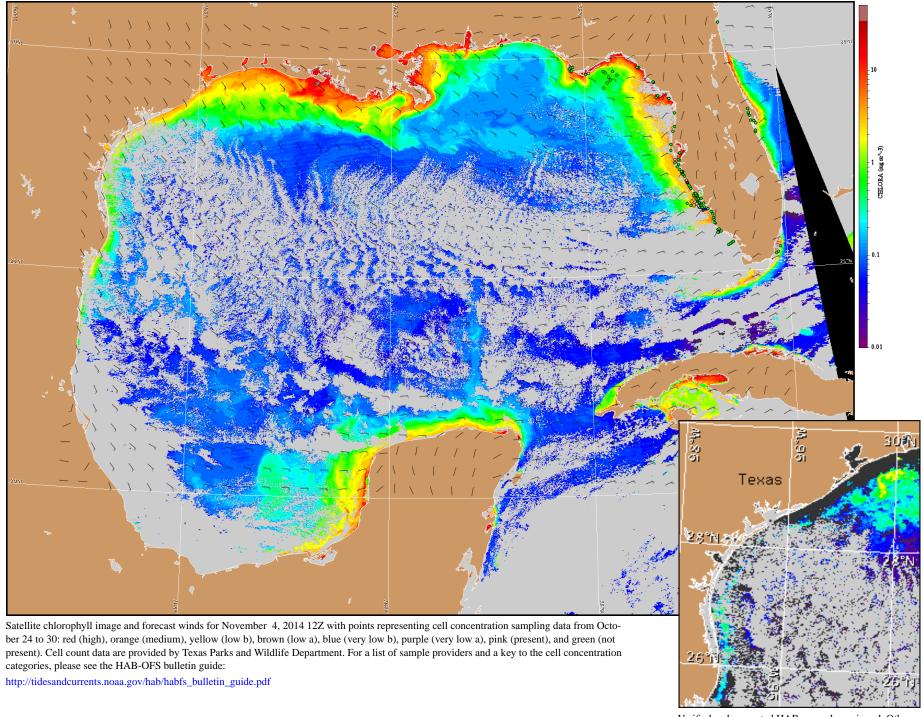


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

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Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: Southeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) today and Tuesday becoming south winds (15-20kn) Tuesday night. South winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Wednesday becoming west winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) in the afternoon before turning northeast (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) in the evening. North winds (15-20kn) Thursday. Northeast to east winds (5-20kn, 3-10m/s) Friday.



Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).